

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLY TUCKER.

MARCH 27, 1855.

All letters on business should be addressed to "The Sentinel Office," Washington.

O. H. P. STEWART, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In announcing the temporary discontinuance of our Daily paper, we omitted to say that we would send the Tri-weekly Sentinel to all our Daily subscribers, until advised to the contrary. We will credit them on our books with the excess of subscriptions, and refund to those who have paid in advance, if they prefer it.

SPAIN, CUBA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

A few days ago we expressed our distrust of the announcement made in the Washington Union, that the Black Warrior case was settled. The Washington Union has repeated its affirmation in the premises, and many other journals of both political parties seem to sustain it. But our opinion, though somewhat modified by new information as to the existing condition of things, is in no wise brought to entertain the idea that the Black Warrior case has been settled, or that any of our just causes of complaint against Spain has been removed.

On this head our belief is, that since Mr. Soule left the Court of Madrid, some vague, dim, misty, foggy, and uncertain diplomatic language has been used by the Spanish government, which the Washington Union has misinterpreted and used wrongfully for the purpose of bolstering up and sustaining the sinuous, tortuous, indirect, angular, and worm fence diplomacy which has been practiced in conducting our business affairs with Spain. If we remember aright, the Duke of Wellington deceived the Congress of Vienna by telling the truth; perhaps it would be well if more modern diplomacy would follow the example which was set by the conqueror of Waterloo. Spain may have uttered some vague expressions—uttered, perhaps, some equivocal language for the purpose of injuring Mr. Soule and of soothing the just indignation of our people; but we do not believe that any settlement of the Black Warrior case has been effected.

But leaving that point out of consideration, we have the recent outrage perpetrated on the American mail steamer *El Dorado*, an account of which has already been laid before our readers. The *El Dorado* was not actually damaged, yet the flag she bore was insulted most wantonly, and in a manner which indicated an entire unconcern as to whether she or her passengers were injured or destroyed. There is a rumor that the Executive has ordered a sufficient naval force to proceed to Cuba to demand prompt reparation and atonement for the violent course which was pursued toward the *El Dorado*. Some things have been stated to us, which induces us to hope that the Government will no longer consent that Cuban officials shall insult our honor, and violate our rights without being held to an immediate responsibility—that we will no longer consent to volumes of diplomatic verbosity and years of State delays, by appealing to a worn-out, diseased, and scrofulous European monarchy to settle questions arising every day within sight of our own coast.

We hope and trust, therefore, that the Administration has given the needed orders to require prompt atonement for the outrage inflicted on the *El Dorado*. We have become wearied and disgusted at seeing it mentioned, time after time, that our ships have been fired into, and that the wrong was excused on the plea of mistake. We have never heard that any foreign vessel was ever fired into by our armed ships. Now, we demand reciprocity in this matter of mistake committed at sea. If our naval officers can discharge their duties without firing into foreign vessels; then foreign officers can perform their duties without endangering our passenger and commercial vessels. If mistakes must be made, let us make them on both sides. Let there be reciprocity. Let some of our naval commanders fire into an English *Prometheus* at San Juan, or a Spanish *El Dorado* ten miles from the coast of Cuba. Let us see how that medicine will work upon the stomach of the monarchical arrogance of Europe, and on the truckling servility of Federalism in America.

As we said a few days ago, our relations with Cuba have been changed. We cannot regard it any longer merely as a possession of Spain. We must, of necessity, look upon it as an English and French Protectorate, which gives to that dangerous alliance the same power to harm us from Cuba as if the island belonged to it. In our judgment, therefore, the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and we trust that the most vigorous measures may be adopted at once. The right is on our side now, and no time can be so propitious as the present for asserting and maintaining our rights, and for taking assurance of fate that Cuba shall not be made a strong-hold from which England and France can menace us. It is time that the public mind was being prepared for war, rather than for peace.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, (says the Baltimore Sun,) while delivering a lecture in Boston, on Friday evening, was taken with a sudden rush of blood to the head, and had to be taken home.

MORE WITHDRAWALS.

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday says: "At Henrico Court-house yesterday, we heard of several recent withdrawals from the secret Know-nothing lodges. The good work of reclamation is progressing in every portion of the State, from which we hear."

Chloroform is becoming a dangerous aid to crime of all sorts. Robberies by its help are among the most successful and difficult of detection. At Dunkirk, lately, a Mr. Field, of New York city, went into a barber's shop and took a seat to get shaved. He remembers nothing further, except that when he came to consciousness he found that he had been robbed of \$1,200, and that the barber had died. Chloroform had been used upon him.

ON WHICH SIDE STAND THE STATESMEN OF AMERICA?

Every people and every nation should keep the course of their wise men in view. It is not presumable that any will deny that some men are endowed with more wisdom, and have acquired more knowledge, than others. Every nation has its wise men, its great scholars, its illustrious generals, and its eminent statesmen. Such men are sages. They have signalized themselves by their services in their respective walks of life.

The statesmen of America have done more than their scholars, or generals even, to make honorable the name of America. Her two most illustrious men, Washington and Jackson, distinguished themselves both in war and politics. Their triumphs as statesmen perhaps exceeded their triumphs as generals.

The race of American statesmen is not yet extinct. We have many bright names to boast of—names that will proudly go down to future generations.

A contest is now going on in this country between two parties—the Democrats and the Know-nothings. It is proper that we should ask ourselves the question—on which side have the statesmen of the country placed themselves?

Statesmen are men who have studied politics, who have large acquisitions and great experience. They are men whose opinions are entitled to more than ordinary respect. Are there any men recognized as statesmen—American statesmen—who have declared themselves in favor of the Know-nothing movement? If there is one, we do not know him. We are aware that in every State men of smartness, men of local influence and local reputation; ambitious men, who desire to rise higher and still higher, have either joined the Know-nothings, or are assiduously and tenderly cultivating them. These latter are mere politicians and demagogues. They care not one great word for what is sarcastically called the principles of the party. They have but one principle, and that is self advancement. If Whigs, most of them, with blind federal malice, and ineradicable hatred of Democracy, join the Know-nothings. Those Whigs who keep the eyes that God gave them open, and who have nothing to ask, avoid that secret order, as a pestilence. If Democrats—if trading, mercenary, office-seeking Democrats, they either join the Order, or they declare themselves *ambiguously* politicians, who can either live on land or water—who can retain Democratic principles, and yet countenance and sustain Know-nothing principles. When they do this they are bidding for office, and it ought to be marked and remembered that none but candidates for office, and aspirants for office, assume this position. We have but one wish about this class of Democratic demagogues. That is, that they may be universally, altogether, and to a man, swept away. They deserve nothing from either party. They are trying to cheat both.

But we are rather wandering from our subject. Who are the statesmen that have come out openly, honestly, and like men, in favor of Know-nothingism? If there are any, we do not know of them. We do not know of any statesmen in either the Whig or the Democratic party who have proclaimed themselves Know-nothings. They are afraid to do so. The most corrupt of them know that the secret order will necessarily be of short duration. They know that there is a political hereafter, and that in such a hereafter they will have nothing to expect.

There may be some desperate old men—some benighted, time-worn dotard politicians, who know that beyond the next contest they will have no chance for the Presidency, for the Senate or for the House of Representatives, who may join them, who may have joined them, and so announced themselves. But such men are as effectually dead as if they were in their graves. We believe that, when this Know-nothing pestilence blows over, and Whigs and mercenary Democrats who have joined the Order come to their senses, no Whig even can be elected to office by Whigs, (in the South,) who shall be proved to have joined the Order. In the North they will be worse off, for it will be declared against them that they agreed to "ignore the question of slavery." Abolitionists will despise the men who agreed even for a moment to suppress that fanaticism. This is Senator Seward's strength. He can show the worst of all things, a clean Abolition record. He can then show that, except to get enough Know-nothing votes to re-elect him Senator, he never had any intercourse with, or tolerance for, the Order.

We cannot point to a single American statesman entitled to that honorable appellation, who professes to belong to this new, secret, clandestine and beclouded order.

When the American people see that none of the wise, enlightened, and experienced statesmen whose opinions they have been accustomed to respect and follow, belong to this Order, it is high time that they should abandon and denounce it. An Order, a political order, composed of men, who cannot point to a single leader of acknowledged wisdom, established character, and recognized statesmanship, must necessarily be composed of honest ignoramuses, bigotted Whigs, and unprincipled mercenaries and adventurers.

DECLINATION.—The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge declines making a canvass for Congress in the Ashland district, Ky. He says he has been aware for more than a year that it would not be in his power at present to make another canvass, but deemed it decorous to withhold the announcement until the completion of the term for which he was elected. He says in his card:

"To my political opponents, I desire to express my acknowledgments for the general fairness and courtesy of their course in conflicts characterized by great excitement. If, like myself, they feel no sting in recurring to the past—I am sure we shall join together in social life with reciprocal sentiments of good will. Indeed, the old Whig party of the Ashland district was a bold and many party, and for my part, I have seen it surrender its name, and lower its flag, with regret. We retire from the field together; but should it ever be my fortune to reappear on the political theatre, I shall be happy to welcome our old friends in their old uniform—of whom, at least, it could be said that under the name of Whigs they offered a fair field and an open encounter."

The Kansas Election is fixed for the 30th of March, instead of the date previously mentioned.

THE DUMB CANDIDATES IN VIRGINIA.

Individuals think it a great calamity to be dumb. But in these latter times a class of politicians has arisen who think it a great virtue to be dumb. They remember that General Taylor wrote too many letters, and that Mr. Clay made too many speeches. Determined to profit by past Whig disasters, they have resolved, cost what it may to shut their mouths, tie their tongues, and hold their peace. Such are the Know-nothing nominees for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, in Virginia—candidates, outspoken, talkative old Virginia, where public men have been accustomed to meet the voters at the court houses, and at the cross-roads, and express the innocent thoughts of their hearts.

The Know-nothing candidate for Governor, Mr. Flournoy, who is said, by his advocates, to be a pious Presbyterian, and who, consequently, ought to be an open man, has lately written a letter accepting the nomination of the New Secret Order, for Governor of the Ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. Among many other things, he says that it is not his purpose to speak in the canvass. He assigns several reasons for not doing so. One is, that there is not time enough to canvass the State (!!!) Another is, that his business, as a Lawyer, will not admit of it. He does not seem to appreciate—for he does not allude to—the obligation that all speaking candidates in Virginia acknowledge—the obligation to make known his opinions from the hustings, to represent his party, and to meet his competitor face to face.

He refuses to use the tongue that God gave. He intends to be as dumb as an oyster and as silent as the grave. He is not afraid to meet Mr. Wise! Of course not! No such consideration operates upon him. His legal business requires his attention. He does not even, conscientiously as he is represented to be, allude to the fact that the policy and tactics of the "ignoring" and "stiffing" party to which he belongs require secrecy and silence. Not at all. One reason covers everything—his practice as a lawyer.

What a strange coincidence! "How are you to-day?" Mr. Patton, is also a lawyer. He has been applied to, by many persons (he says so himself) to address the people, but he finds it impossible. His law practice is also so absorbing and so imperative that he cannot neglect it, even to be made Attorney-General. He is not afraid to meet Mr. Wise! By no means! He is not governed by the clandestine and midnight policy of the Know-nothings. Far from it. His practice—his absorbing—his onerous, his irksome practice! That is the reason. Yet he, Mr. John M., or rather "how are you to-day, Mr. Patton," is seeking by means of Know-nothing support to increase his professional drudgery. He wants to add to the grievous burden of his private business the onerous labors of Attorney-General. His mouth, eloquent as it is, is not equal to the capacity of his pocket. He will take office—he will take fees, but he obstinately refuses to open his mouth before the people, for nothing. He is silent. The great orator is dumb.

We have yet to learn of the Hon. Mr. Beale's purpose in this regard. We have yet to learn that he has either spoken for himself, like Mr. Flournoy, or authorized others to speak for him, like Mr. Patton. But really we incline to the opinion that Mr. Beale, who is said to belong to the Baptist Church, cannot contain himself. He is full to the brim of pent up emotions. He must shout or burst. He is a passed by and a persecuted saint. He will be obliged to speak to the people. His wrongs, at the hands of the Democracy, are too grievous to be borne; his gratitude to the Know-nothings for kind and opportune rescue from oblivion, and "cold obstruction," is too intense to be repressed. Besides, he is verging on that period of life when men grow garrulous and cannot be restrained. But he, too, perhaps, may labor under those same shocking disadvantages that so affect his two unfortunate associates on the State ticket. He, like them, may be cursed with a laborious and absorbing legal practice. If so, he will be as mute as a mouse.

Until now, we always thought that when candidates for high office were nominated by the people of Virginia, and accepted the candidacy, they were expected and required to make some sacrifices of convenience and profit. But now a fifteen shilling fee is deemed far more desirable than any honor that the people can confer. Know-nothing candidates refuse even to sacrifice such a fee for the high offices that have been tendered them!

If such things shall be tolerated by the people of Virginia, then will they have experienced a most melancholy and disastrous change!

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY—OF SILK, Lisle Thread, white and brown Cotton, fancy and striped; also a full and varied assortment just received at
Lane's
Gent's Furnishing Store, Pa. av., near 44 st.
(Int. Star.)

CARD.

To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, &c.

HENRY WEIRMAN, ladies, misses, and children's French shoes are sold by the undersigned, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Bank, in a gold drawing room, with the high marble steps, where he will receive ladies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's French gaiter walking shoes, white and black satin gaiters, slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia of the best French gaiter materials, and in the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generally known as "slip-shop shoes," being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, by value beauty, comfort, and economy, will consult their interest by giving me a call, and examine for themselves.

C. WEIRMAN,
15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Bank.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
Just received from a Philadelphia sale in Philadelphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
No 48 Seventh Street.

PERN LEAVES, FROM FANNY'S

Portfolio, second series.

Life in Abyssinia, by Mansfield Parkyn.

American Fruit Grower's Guide, by F. R. Elliott.

Lectures on Pulmonary Consumption, by Theophilus Thompson, M. D., F. R. S.

Alone, by Marion Harland.

Theological Essays, two vols., by Thomas De Quincey.

Pocket Book of Mechanics and Engineering, by J. W. Nyren, C. E.

Chemistry of Common Life, No. 2, by Johnston.

Just received at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near 9th st.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW.

Three Days Later from California.
The Financial Panic Subsidized—Resumption of Wells, Fargo & Co.—to the House of Page, Bacon & Co.—open to special Depositors—Application of Adams & Co. for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—The House Threatened by a Mob—Contents of a Savings Bank—Shipments of Gold—Excitement at Shasta—Rain at Last—The Mines, &c.

The steamer George Law arrived at New York on Saturday with dates from San Francisco to the last instant, only three days later. She brought 234 passengers, among them Colonel Fremont, and \$1,500,000 in gold. The following are the principle consignees:
Messrs. Drexel & Co., \$100,000; Metropolitan Bank, \$70,000; Rich & Brothers, \$25,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$50,000; Adams & Co., \$10,000, with other smaller amounts, reaching in all \$317,800.

The steamship "Golden Gate," Allan McLane, commander, from San Francisco at 10.30 p. m., on the 1st, and made the run to Panama in 11 days and 4 hours, (running time), the quickest time ever made by any steamer on the Pacific.

The outward passengers by the "George Law" were landed at Aspinwall on the morning of the 15th, and left Panama on the "Golden Gate" the same day.

From the San Francisco Herald, March 1st.

The Bank Excitement.

The excitement of the past few days seems to have, in some degree, subsided, and as the public became informed of the true position of banking affairs, a disposition is manifest to await the result rather than risk a serious loss by pressing immediate liquidation.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

We take great pleasure in announcing that Wells, Fargo & Co. result to a successful liquidation, and everything connected with their establishment went on as usual. The suit of Wells, Fargo & Co. against Pordie, commenced in the Fourth District Court, in which the injunction was granted, has been discontinued, and an order was entered vacating the appointment of a Receiver. A statement of the affairs of the house shows the assets to be \$743,490, and the liabilities \$354,394. Nearly all their offices in the interior were able to stand the run upon them without being compelled to shut their doors.

Page, Bacon & Co.

The banking house of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., was on Saturday, according to reports, and parties having property placed in the custody of this house for safe-keeping were afforded an opportunity to withdraw the same. The bank will be open again to-day.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. promise, in their new arrangement for resuming their business, to issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest at one per cent. on the sum deposited, and are guaranteed by some of our first men to the amount of over a million of dollars. The bond guaranteeing the certificates has been duly executed and acknowledged, and as soon as the amount required by the firm is made up, which will, doubtless, be done shortly, the certificates will be issued and the house placed upon a good basis.

Adams & Co.

This firm have confessed themselves insolvent, and applied for the benefit of the insolvent act. A stay of all proceedings on the part of the creditors of the firm, and of I. C. Woods, is ordered by Judge Lake, and notice is given to the creditors to appear on the 31st of March, to show cause why the prayer of the insolvent act should not be granted.

Application of Adams & Co. for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—Statement of their assets.

A petition in insolvency was filed in the Fourth District Court by Mr. Leish C. Woods, of the firm of Adams & Co., praying to make a cession of his estate and that of his copartnership, to his creditors, and to be released from his debts. The petitioner recites that "in consequence of a general panic which took place in the country, the business of the said firm have recently been called upon to pay an unusual large proportion of the money and debts which they owe, and not having on hand sufficient money to meet said demands, within the true meaning of the act," &c., &c. In submitting the schedule of his assets, the petitioner says:

"I entered into the co-partnership of Adams & Co. on the 12th day of May, 1854. I was then perfectly solvent, and possessed property and means over and above all my debts and engagements of the value of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I have individually sustained no losses of any considerable amount, nor has the firm of Adams & Co. since I entered into the partnership, except in the depreciation of the market value of the property owned by me and them. The cause of the failure of said firm is only the fact of being called upon to redeem all its liabilities in cash at once, which, from the nature of the business, and the well recognized implied understanding between depositors and banks, is not expected."

The following is a statement of the affairs of the House, and of Mr. Woods, individually, made up from the schedules on file:
Balance of bank accounts against the house, say..... \$275,000
Balance of certificates..... 705,167
Total..... \$980,167
Less: Cash on hand..... 102,000
Liabilities of the country offices, established at..... 500,000
Total..... \$1,582,167
Individual debts of I. C. Woods, on which judgments have been confessed..... \$4,550
Grand total of liabilities..... \$1,586,717

The following is the account of the assets of the House:

Debts due by depositors, who have overdrawn their accounts, say..... \$200,000
Negotiable notes and bills..... 275,796
Cash on hand..... 102,000
Property of the country offices, and real estate..... 227,423
Express chattels..... 25,000
Stock in companies..... 170,211
Total..... 334,846
Coin, gold dust, bills receivable, in country offices, &c., estimated at..... 300,000
Individual property of the petitioner, say..... 200,000
Grand total of assets..... \$1,814,283

The liabilities amount to nearly the same sum as the assets, but from the nature of the latter it is more than probable that more than fifty per cent. on the whole amount will be realized. It is also estimated that the real estate belonging to the firm is estimated far beyond its actual value.

Country Offices of Adams & Co.

A dispatch under date of Nevada, February 26, says: By Mr. Dobson news is received from Downville, Forest City, Minnesota, and Moore's Flat, and up to the time of his leaving this morning, Adams & Co.'s offices in those places were open, and had paid all demands, and still have plenty of coin and dust in their vaults.

The Tribune learns from a gentleman who arrived in Sacramento from Auburn yesterday, that up to the time of the departure of the stage the entire amount of drafts presented at the branch office of Adams & Co., in that town, and, of course, not paid, was \$60,000.

Mob Threatened.

Some two hundred and fifty persons assembled in and around Adams & Co.'s establishment yesterday morning, and at one time it was feared there would be difficulty between the crowd and persons attached to the office. Several persons in the crowd felt desirous of exciting an outbreak, but the timely intervention of the police secured order, and the assembly quickly dispersed, not, however, without giving ample evidence, by words, of a disposition to attack those who were in charge of the premises. One individual, who seemed determined to create a disturbance, was arrested and conveyed to the station house.

It was suggested that the small depositors, who are much distressed, will unite in a petition to the district court, that the twenty-five per cent. which that firm has offered to pay, be paid immediately to its creditors.

Robinson's Savings Bank.

After a deal of skirmishing on the part of creditors, the sheriff's officers and constables, an entrance was effected yesterday morning into the banking house of Robinson & Co., the iron doors of which have ever since Friday morning resisted all attempts to enter. There was a rush for the precedence of course, but constable Silverthorn managed to make the first entry, and the gold scales, office furniture, &c. There was a force trial of strength for a few moments between the outs and ins—the one to force an entrance, the other to bar the doors and exclude the crowd. The ins succeeded and the search commenced.

Upon opening the vault nothing was discovered except a specie bag, which on examination was found to contain three pounds of gold, and an indefinite quantity of needles, which severely pricked the party who grabbed it. Robinson & Co. publish a card notifying their creditors to meet them to-day, when a full statement of the affairs of the institution will be made.

The Excitement at Shasta—The City under Martial Law.

The Sacramento Statesman is informed that great excitement still exists in Shasta and vicinity, arising out of the arrest of the persons engaged in the hanging of Williams, at Red Bluff, and some of whom are now in prison awaiting trial under the indictment for murder, found against them by the grand jury.

The Shasta Courier publishes an account of the proceedings up to Saturday morning, 17th inst. It was supposed, then, that the party who had come up from Red Bluff had returned home, contented to allow the law to take its course. It appears, however, that they expressed a determination to return again some night and rescue the prisoners; in consequence of which, Sheriff Nunnally enrolled all the citizens of Shasta city, under a requisition to preserve the peace of the State. Nearly every man in the place was thus brought into duty, and since that, up to the time our informant writes, the prison has been guarded night and day. The force kept on duty has been not less than sixteen men. No further arrests than heretofore reported have been made, and as several others are indicted, it is probable we shall hear of further arrests shortly.

There is considerable excitement at Red Bluff, and we learn that the people there are determined, if possible, to prevent further arrests if attempted.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The San Francisco papers speak of large arrivals of merchandise there from the East. The wholesale houses have almost all large sales to report. There are in fact no wholesale transactions in any article of merchandise, and all attempts to realize would only result in heavy losses. There is a surplus stock of flour, amounting to \$1,000,000, 50,000 barrels above the wants for consumption, before next harvest. The amount of wheat on hand is reported to be 150,000 sacks, equal to 50,000 barrels of flour, besides what is in the interior; altogether about 230,000 barrels, while the estimated consumption up to next September is 180,000 barrels.

The people of San Francisco are at a loss what to do with their money, as many do not like to replace it in the hands of bankers, so that hoarding for a time is resorted to.

The long looked for rain has come at last, and the miner and the agriculturist will gain thousands where they have lost hundreds by the bank failures. It has rained steadily for nearly forty hours, and judging from the accounts already received, we are led to believe it has extended throughout the State. Throughout the mining section an immense quantity of dirt has been thrown up, awaiting only for water to repay the miner for his toil. A gentleman estimates that in Eldorado county alone enough dirt has been heaped up to wash out \$50,000,000.

The news from Kern river is of an exciting character. The accounts from the newly discovered diggings represent the miners as doing remarkably well, some say averaging \$10 to \$20 per day. The steamers from San Pedro to the mouth of the San Joaquin, for the mines—go down crowded with passengers. The Indian troubles in the vicinity appear to be increasing. Some ten white men and about seventy Indians have been killed.

The sale of property for delinquent taxes, advertised to take place on Saturday, has been postponed, the condition of money matters rendering such a course a matter of necessity. An application will be made to the legislature authorizing a postponement for thirty days.

The ordinance authorizing the funding of the city debt of San Francisco—\$1,500,000, at 8 per cent. per annum—has passed the common council, and is now before the legislature. A bill has been introduced into the legislature, a prohibitory liquor law, submitting the matter to the vote of the people at the general election of 1855.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, February 28.—It is no exaggeration of language to say that there has been nothing done to-day in the way of selling goods. The heavy rain, which has fallen since yesterday evening, has prevented the moving of merchandise, as well as kept people within doors, unless brought out by actual necessity; and the collection of bills and preparation of correspondence and remittances for to-morrow's mail have absorbed every one's energies and attention.

There has been scarcely any demand from the country for goods, and the few sales which we note below, it will be noticed, were made yesterday.

Flour—A sale of 500 barrels, Haxall, was made yesterday on private terms. Nothing whatever has been done to-day, aside from some trifling jobbing sales.

Grain—No sales of any description have been reported. 150 sacks Barley sold at 2 cents; 150 do. Eastern Oats, at 2 1/2 cents; 150 do. Caldo do., at 2 1/2 cents.

Powder—200 kegs Hazard's blasting sold at \$10.

Woodenware—an invoice (\$3,000) of willow and wooden ware sold at 15 per cent. advance.

Valparaiso dates of 25th February, and Calao dates of the 26th, bring nothing important. The steamer Mississippi sailed for home on the 9th ultimo, and the frigate St. Lawrence left for the United States on the 8th, the Independence having arrived to relieve her.

The sleep of Mr. Deatur had sailed for the coast of Ecuador, the ship of war John Adams arrived on the 29th of January from Rio.

Markets were dull in Peru; and there is, in fact, nothing of importance from that quarter either commercially or politically.

The Bogota Congress met on the 1st of February.

BARTLETT'S AMERICAN EXPLORER.—Personal narratives of explorations and incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, by J. R. Bartlett, United States Commissioner during that period. Volume 1, with maps and illustrations.

The Hive of the Bee House, a repository of sketches, illustrating peculiar American character, scenery, and rural sports, by T. B. Thorpe, author of "The Olden Days," &c., illustrated by sketches from a novel, by Caroline Thomas.

Our Parish, or annals of Pastor and People. Just received and for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Corner of Penn. avenue and 11th st.

GREECE AND THE GOLDEN HORN.

By Stephen, by the Clerk of the Parish of Edgewood.

First Lessons in Gentleness and Truth, by Aunt Alice.

The Home of the Muteeers on Pizarra's Island.

Clumming's Lectures on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus, with Commentary, second series.

A very large and fine assortment of Stationery, just received and for sale at low prices by
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
Seventh street.

A NEW WORK BY HENRY ROGERS, Delineator of the Eclipse of Faith, by its author, being a rejoinder to Professor Newman's "Reply," and, in order to give the American public the whole matter at a glance, there is included in the same volume the "Reply to the Reply" by F. W. Newman, with his chapter on the "Moral Perfection of Christ."

For sale by
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
Seventh street.

CLOTHING Made to Order Cheaper than Ever.—In order to run off the remainder of our large stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, and suits, we will, at this season, take measure and make to order, Gentlemen's Garments of first quality twenty per cent. cheaper than our usual low prices.

322 Pa. av., next to Iron Hall.

The Excitement at Shasta—The City under Martial Law.

The Sacramento Statesman is informed that great excitement still exists in Shasta and vicinity, arising out of the arrest of the persons engaged in the hanging of Williams, at Red Bluff, and some of whom are now in prison awaiting trial under the indictment for murder, found against them by the grand jury.

The Shasta Courier publishes an account of the proceedings up to Saturday morning, 17th inst. It was supposed, then, that the party who had come up from Red Bluff had returned home, contented to allow the law to take its course. It appears, however, that they expressed a determination to return again some night and rescue the prisoners; in consequence of which, Sheriff Nunnally enrolled all the citizens of Shasta city, under a requisition to preserve the peace of the State. Nearly every man in the place was thus brought into duty, and since that, up to the time our informant writes, the prison has been guarded night and day. The force kept on duty has been not less than sixteen men. No further arrests than heretofore reported have been made, and as several others are indicted, it is probable we shall hear of further arrests shortly.

There is considerable excitement at Red Bluff, and we learn that the people there are determined, if possible, to prevent further arrests if attempted.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The San Francisco papers speak of large arrivals of merchandise there from the East. The wholesale houses have almost all large sales to report. There are in fact no wholesale transactions in any article of merchandise, and all attempts to realize would only result in heavy losses. There is a surplus stock of flour, amounting to \$1,000,000, 50,000 barrels above the wants for consumption, before next harvest. The amount of wheat on hand is reported to be 150,000 sacks, equal to 50,0